Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, February 18, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1446.*

Advertisement.

MESSRS. NORRIS & CO. will draw authorized Bills of Exchange, upon Houses in England, of the first consideration, whose Firms are hereby made public for the information, and with a view to give confidence to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the present favourable Exchange for remitting their property Home to Europe.

Viz. upon.

Cropper Benson & Co. of Liverpool on account of Daniel Bell and Michael Turner.

Cropper Benson & Co. for their own account.

Cropper Benson & Co. for account of the Drawers.

Cropper Benson & Co. for account of Messrs. William Threlkeld & Co.

Staniforth and Blunt of London for their own account.

Upon ditto drawn by Capt. Tarbutt on account of the Ship Apollo.

Staniforth Blunt and Co. of Hull on their own account.

John Schneider and Co. of London on their own account.

Ewart Rutson and Co. Liverpool, on account of John Schneider & Co.

Messrs. Norris and Co. will make liberal advances upon consignments made to their correspondents in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull or Manchester, or will invest lodgements made with them in India, in British or foreign manufacturies, Staples. Bazar Goods &c. &c. to the best advantage.

FORBES'S STREET, 17th February, 1818

A CARD.

MR. M'VEIGH begs to acquaint his Friends, particularly those Parents and Guardians who have patronized him for the last seven years, & the public in general, that he has lately removed his Seminary from Nesbit Lane, to that large and spacious house in Rampart Row, occupied for many years by the late WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. of the Recorders Court. He returns his sincere thanks for the preference given to his school, and hopes by his unremitting attention to deserve a continuance of it.

Bombay, 17th February 1818.

Baxter, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency that they have just opened for sale a small but choice assortment of Jewellery.

Bombay, 17th February 1818.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY

Public Auction,

AT FOX HALL, BYCULLA,

On Wednesday the 25th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

And Successive days

Sundry Articles

Of Household Furniture

CONSISTING OF

GLASS and Earthern Ware, Books Plate &c. &c.

The Goods are to be cleared off in three days.

Bombay, 17th February 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH JANUARY 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to sanction a reward of two rupees for each Grenadier, and one rupee for each Battalion recruit, to the bringers of recruits until the corps are completed, the same to be paid when the recruit has passed two musters.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Paragraph of the Hon'ble Court's Letter dated the 3d July 1817.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 3d July 1817.

PARA 4th.—Lieutenant Samuel Bertie Ambrose has our permission to return to his rank upon your establishment.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1818.

Lieutenant Michie formerly linguist to the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed linguist of the 2d Regiment of light cavalry from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1818.

Although the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of native infantry, is at present detached from the immediate controul of the Government, yet as it forms a part of the Bombay army, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council feels it a most gratifying duty to publish the following divisional orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, with Captain Staunton's report of the gallant defence made on the 1st instant at Corygaum, against the army of the Paishwa in the presence of his Highness by the deatachment under Captain Staunton's command.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Government

THESE ORDERS WILL BE FOUND IN OUR GAZETTE OF THE 21ST OF JANUARY.

The Governor in Council entirely concurs, in the opinions expressed by the Brigadier General in these, general orders, and he cannot in better terms convey his sense of the intrepidity displayed by this detachment than by reciting the observation of the Brigadier general in his official report to the Resident at Poona, "that the action of Corygaum was one of the most "brilliant affairs ever achieved by any army, in which "the European and Native Soldiers displayed the "most noble devotion and most romantic bravery, un-"der the pressure of thirst and hunger, almost beyond "human endurance."

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to convey to Captain Staunton commanding the detachment, to Lieutenants Jones and Connellon, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, and to the native commissioned and non commissioned officers, and privates who survived the late arduous and glorious contest, the thanks of Government for their distinguished services on that occasion.

The Governor in Council, laments that so splendid a triumph should have been attended with so severe a loss as that shewn in the return of the killed and wounded, though considering the great disparity of numbers, the length of the contest, the fatigues and privations of the detachment, it is to be wondered the loss was not more severe.

The Governor in Council desirous of conferring on this Corps some signal mark of the favor and approbation of the Government; directs that the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regt. be placed on the same distinguished footing as the 1st Battalion, which has, for many years in consideration, of its gallant services, been designated the Grenadier Battalion, and that the two Battalions be henceforth called the 1st or Grenadier Regiment:—

Korygaum, the scene of its late exploit, is to be inscribed on the colours of the 2d Battalion of the Grenadiers, and on the appointment of the officers and men, in addition to any other which may have been heretofore granted.

The Commander in Chief is requested to obtain correct returns of the Widows and Children of the several Native officers and Soldiers killed in action, or who have since died of their wounds, in order that they may be provided for under the Established Regulations of Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1818.

The following appointments are ordered to take Place.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

Sub Conductor Wm. Ginness, to be Conductor vice Rodgers, Pensioned,—Date of Rank 1st January 1818.

Sub Conductor Wm. Davies, to be Conductor vice Molyson, gone to Europe,—do, do. 16th do. do.

Serjeant Major D. Carrol, of the Horse Artillery to be conductor vice Gardiner, Pensioned—do. do. 21st d. do.

Bombay Castle, 9, February 1818.

Adverting to the manner which charges in the Intelligence Dept. have hitherto been Passed, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bills be sent in monthly and discharged, but that they be not considered as finally Passed until the officer prefers a general account of the disbursements of the year in the Intelligence Department verified on Oath before the Chief Magistrate of the Station.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1818.

Lieutenant J. B. Seely. Aujutant of the Invalid Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 16, 1817.

The Honourable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Ordnance Department:

Sub-Conductor Richard Hannah to be Conductor from the 4th July 1817, vice Plomer, deceased.

Colour Serjeant Wm. Montgomery of H. C.'s European Regiment, to be a Sub-Conductor, from the same date, vice Hannah, promoted.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced a Certificate and Counterpart Covenants, of their appointments, as a Cadet of Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons, on the Bengal Establishment are admitted into the Service accordingly; the first mentioned is promoted to Ensign, his date of rank to be adjusted hereafter, viz.

Mr. Thomas McSherry, Cadet of Infantry, Certificate dated 6th of June, 1817.

Mr. Wm. Duff, Assistant Surgeon, Counterpart Covenant dated 20th May, 1817.

Mr. James Ronald Martin, ditto ditto ditto 16th June, 1817.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson of the 4th Regt. of N. I. having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Island of St. Helena, the permission granted to him in General Orders of the 27th of December 1816, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health, is commuted to leave of absence for 10 months on that account, from the 30th of March last.

Captain Thomas Kirchoffer of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having furnished a Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Madras on urgent private affairs; and to be absent on that account for 10 months, commencing from the date of the sailing of the vessel, on which he may embark for that Presidency.

Mr. Surgeon Campbell and Mr. Surgeon Assey, having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted to them in General Orders, of the 21st of October last, and 11th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of their private affairs, is confirmed.

Mr. P. Broadway, Riding Master, of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, is admitted to the benefits of the Invalid Pension Establishment, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency.

Serjeant John Jones of the Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency, instead of Allahabad, as sanctioned in General Orders of the 17th of May, 1816.

ERRATUM.

In General Orders of the 11th ultimo, notifying the Appointments of Sub-Lieutenants to the 3d or Captain Baddely's Corps of Rohilla Horse; for "Fagan," read Maillard.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 16, 1817.

Captain Pickersgill of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, has an extension of leave of absence for six months, on Medical Certificate, from the expiration of the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 20th December last.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 16, 1817.

Lieut. T. Webster of the 1st Battalion, 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for two months from the date of his departure.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

12TH DECEMBER, 1817.

The Honorable JAMES STUART, Esq. President of the Board of Revenue.

The Honorable C. M. RICKETTS, Esq. President of the Board of Trade.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

16TH DECEMBER, 1817.

M. R. T. J. GLYN, additional Register of the Zillah Court of the Southern Division of Seharunpore.

30TH DECEMBER, 1817.

Mr. A. DICK, an Assistant to the Magistrate of Tirhoot.

Mr. T. G. VIBART, Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICEPRESIDENT IN COUNLIL.

FORT WILLIAM; DEC. 16, 1817.

Ordered, that the following General Lists of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders.

General List of Rank of Cadets for Bengal, appointed in the Season 1816, *selected for the Bengal Engineers and Artillery Corps, at the Public Examination, the 14th October,* 1816.

EOR THE ENGINEERS.

Edward James Smith, Henry De Bude, George Walter, Wm. Robert Fitzgerald, George Thompson,	Allowed to remain in England without prejudice to their Rank, for the purpose of proceeding on the Trigonometrical Survey, & afterwards to learn the art of Sapping and Mining.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

Donald Æneas Mackay,	*Matilda*, (Country Ship,)
Randle Jackson, - - -	*William Pitt.*
Frederick Warren, - -	*Princess Charlotte of Wales.*
Edmund Thomas, - - -	*Ditto.*
John Cullen, - - - -	*Thomas Grenville.*

FOR THE INFANTRY.

Robert Taylor, - - - - *Phœnix*, (Country Ship,) entitled the benefit of the 20th Clause of the Court's Regulations of the 8th November 1814; vide Para. 233 of Court's Military Letter, dated 7th January, 1817.

From the East India Company's Military Seminary of Season 1815.

FOR THE INFANTRY.

These Gentlemen having been at the Company's Military Seminary, are to rank before all the Cadets appointed in Season 1816. O. C. 18th December, 1816.	Robert Page Fulcher, *Caledonia*, (licensed Ship.)
	John Frederick May, *General Kyd.*
	Robert Colins Macdonald, *William Pitt,*
	William Fraser, *Carnatic,*
	William Senior, *Ditto.*
	Nathaniel Jones, *Lord Castlereagh.*
	James Wm. Hickey Turner, *Lord Castlereagh.*

Appointed direct for India of the Season 1816.

George Ernst Britten, - - *Atlas.*
John Fauzia Savary, - - - *Ditto.*
Wm. John Thompson, - - - *Princess Charlotte of Wales.*
Henry Vibert Glegg. - - - *Marquis of Wellington.*
Thomas Ridding, - - - - - *William Pitt.*
John Hoare, - - - - - - - *Carnatic.*
Ewd. Anthony Hull - - - *Lord Castlereagh*
Hector Meckenzie, - - - - *Ditto.*
Henry Lloid, - - - - - - - *Ditto.*

General List of all the Assistant Surgeons whose Rank has been sent to Bengal this Season 1816-17, *as also the Rank of those who do not appear in former Lists, owing to their proceeding in Country and Private Ships, and not being able to ascertain the date of their final departure from England.*

John Smith Sloper, - - - *Abroad.*
Hugh Smith, - - - - - - *Milford* (Country Ship.)
John Turner, - - - - - - *Mulgrve Castle* (private Ship.)
George Nicholas Cheek, *Maitland*, (Country Ship.)
Andrew Wood, - - - - - *Ditto.*
John Burnett, - - - - - *Ditto.*
Alexander Scott, - - - - *Batavia.*
Octavus Wray, - - - - - *Mangles.*
Charles Simon Curling, - *Ditto.*
Charles Bransby Francis, *Ditto.*
John Grant, - - - - - - - *Lady Corrington.*
Thomas Butter, - - - - - *Auspicious* (Country Ship.)
Robert More Cathcart, - *Atlas.*
Thomas Henderson, - - - *Ditto.*
James Gordon, M. D. - - *Ditto.*
David Hastie, - - - - - - *Carnatic.*
Thomas Munro Munro, - *William Pitt.*
John Adam, M. D. - - - *Lord Castlereagh.*
William Dyer, - - - - - *Ditto.*
Alexander Wardrop, - - *Northumberland.*
Andrew Ross, - - - - - - *Ditto.*

N. B. Mr. William Darby of the Season 1813, to stand between James Watson, M. D. and Gilbert M. C. Kennedy.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PERSIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 23, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to confirm the General Order by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, under date 28th ultimo, appointing Captain Croker of His Majesty's 17th Regiment to officiate as an Assistant in the Department of Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, and to draw the usual allowances of an Assistant Adjutant General.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GTNERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; DEC. 30 1817.

Captain E. C. Carpenter of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service from the date of the departure of the ship *Surrey*.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Sullivan to do duty as an Assistant Surgeon on his Establishment.

JOHN CRAIGIE.
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; DEC. 30, 1817.

Captain G. Cuninghame, Cammanding the 2d Corps of Rohilla Horse, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay and Medical Departments, is permitted to make a Voyage to Sea for the benefit of his heath, and to be absent on that account for 10 months, commencing from the departure of the Ship on which he may embark.

R. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; DEC. 30, 1817.

Lieutenant P. H. Dewaal of the 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a Voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for ten months.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 30, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. Villette, Gentleman, to be Ensign in the Ram Ghur Battalion, with local and temporary rank.

Doctor J. Swiney to be Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, on the departure to England of Doctor George Campbell.

JOHN CRAIGIE.
Offgt. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 6, 1818.

Lieutenant R. F. Purvis of the 30th Regiment of

Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on urgent private affairs.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Strover, Artillery.
Captain Jacques, H. C. Marine from Surat.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Thomas Gordon, Fort Adjutant to Surat.
Assistant Surgeon G. A. Stuart, 1st N. C. to Beara

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 13th H. C. Ship Ernaad Lieutenant D. Jones, from Quilon.

Ditt 14th Ship Friendship, Captain R. Horwood, from China.

Ditto 15th Armed Prow Nurbuddah, Tindel Shaik Mahomed, from Surat.

Ditto ditto Ship Lang Free Trader, Captain Joseph Clark, from London.

Ditto ditto Ship Earl Buckinghamshire, Commander Thomas Johnstone, from Liverpool.

Ditto 16th American Ship Tartar, Commander Richard S. Rogers, from Boston.

Ditto ditto Portuguese Ship Carmo, Commander Constantino Joze Lopoz, from China.

The Mornington Yatcht, from Surat.

Passengers per Ernaad.—Mrs. Babington, Mr. Babington, and three children, Captain Strover Artillery, Major Hall, Captain St. Leger, Captain Rose, Captain Lowe, Lieutenant Pierce, Lieutenant Browne Lieutenant T. Taylor, Lieutenant A. B. Taylor, Lieutenant Maddon, Lieutenant Philon, Lieutenant Taylor Lieutenant Dowdall, Lieutenant Goodwin, Lieutenant Orange, Ensign M'Donald, Assistant Surgeon, Dingan, and a Detachment of H. M. 89th Regiment.

Passengers per Friendship.—H. Magniac Esq. J. M. Gonsalves, Mr. J. Roebuck, and 28 Native.

Passengers per Lang.—Mr. F. Fowler, F. Forth, Mr. Hammoud, G M. Kinzey, Eduljee Framjee, and Mahomed Natives.

Passengers per Earl of Buckinghamshire.—Lieutenant Hunter, R. N. Mr. Joseph Hunter.

DEPARTURES.—February 10th Brig Bridgewater, Captain W. T. Jones, to Alepie.

Ditto 12th Ship Pascoa, Captain James Nicoll. to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers by Pascoa.—Lieutenant and Adjutant John Seely, Mrs. Maria Seely, Frances Seely Emily Seely, George Seely, Mrs. Briggs, and three children, and Captain Hicks.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Jan. 4th.—H. M. Ship *Orlando*, Captain J. Clavill, from China, Malacca and Penang.

French Ship *Nancy*, Captain Prade, from Bordeaux, 23d August.

Ship *Metcalfe*, Captain Haverd, from England and Penang.

5 Ship *Lady Flora*, Capt. F. Balston, from China, 14th November, Malacca 1st December and Penang 18th December.

6. Ship *Mary*, Captain B. Orman, from Batavia 3d November and last from Bencoolen.

Ship *Mary*, Captain T. D. Gible, from Valparaiso 27th July.

7. American Ship *Braganza*, Captain H. S. Newcomb, from Batavia 13th November and Anjeer 16th November.

8. Ship *Friendship*, Captain Penel, from Penang 18th December.

Arab Ship *Salamutty Sevy*, Nacoda, from Bombay 30th September.

10. Portuguese Ship *Oceano*, Captain J. J. de Andiade, from Rio de Janeiro 27th September.

At Budge Budge.

Jan. 5. Ship *Lady Nugent*, Captain Swanston.

Off Calcutta.

Jan. 7. Ship *Hercules*, Captain Henderson, and *Harmony*.

10 Ship *Mary*, Captain Orman.

French Ship *Nancy*.

PASSENGERS.

Per Metcalfe from England.

Miss Dorin; Miss Williams; Henry Mundy, Esq. Civil Service; William Dorin, Esq. Civil Service; Robert Williams, Esq Civil Service; Mr. Robert Smith; Mr. John Grillard; Mr. William Ewart; Cadet, Mr. William Dolby, and Mr. George Beyron, Free-mariner.

From Penang.

Sir George Cooper, Knt. and Lady Cooper and Family; James Robertson, Esq. and Mr. John Anchant.

Per Lady Flora, from England.

Archibald Duff, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse, and Children; Captain T. Howard, and Mr. Charles Howard.

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta,

Jan. 5.—Grab Brig *St. Barbara*, Captain C. V. Blankenberg, for Columbo.

Brig *Gessina*, Captain J. Robertson, for Penang, Malacca and Java.

Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Captain G. Rowe, for the Persian Gulph.

6. Portuguese Ship *Maria Primeira*, Captain S. L. Ramos, for Macao.

10. Ship *Ceres*, Captain J. Herd, for the Isle of France.

Passed to Sea.

Jan. 4. The Ship *Harriet*.
5. The Ship *Frances* and *Eliza*, and *Calcutta*.
6. The French Ship *Jean Baptiste*,
9. Brig *St. Barbara*.
10. The Ship *Surry*, Captain Aldham.

Arab Ship *Nadir Shaw*, and Brig *Gessina*, Captain Robertson.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS ON THE 10TH JANUARY.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The H. C. Ship *Union*, the *Cornwallis* and *Egfrid*.

Passed up,—The American Ship *Friendship*.

Kedgeree.

Remain.—The Arab Ships *Fattel Mobaruck*, *Abassy*, and *Caudry*, (outward-bound,) also the inward-bound American Ship *Essex*, junr.

Passed down,—The *Lord Wellington* and *Sir William Bensley*.

New Anchorage.

Remain,—H. M. Ship *Orlando*, the H. C. Ships *Lord Castlereagh*, *Northumberland*, *Thomas Grenville*. and *Carnatic*, also the *Metcalfe*, and *Cornwall*.

Saugur.

Remain,—The *Baring*, *Matilda*, *Exmouth*, and *David Clark*, also the Danish Ship *Frederick*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

January 20th, Ship Forbes, Captain J. Ford, from China 24th December and Malacca 6th January, Passenger, J. B. Fraser, Esq.—ditto, Ship Surrey, Captain Aldham, from Calcutta 9th January, Passengers, Mrs Cunningham, Capt. Carpenter, Lieutenant Cropley, and 4 Children.—21st, Ship Shaw Byramgore, Captain G. Hammett, from China 9th and Malacca 28 December.—do. 23d, Ship Admiral Cockburn, Captain Baiggs, from Portsmouth the 29th September,—do. Ship Baring, Captain Lamb, from Calcutta, the 16th instant,—ditto, 24th, Brig Prosper, Captain B. S. Vaz, from Chittagong. the 14th instant,—ditto, Brig Helen, Captain S. Tezeira, from Chittagong, the 14th inst,—ditto, Brig St. Maria Taxounesse, Captain M. Pascol, from Calcutta, the 4th instant.—28d, ship Ann, Dickey, from Bombay left 13th Dec.—ditto, ship Ruby, Capt. R. Dennison, from the Mauritius, left 7th Dec.—Passengers, Mrs. Dennison, and J. Sullivan, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

January 21st, H. C. Ships Marquis of Wellington, Captain Johnston. and Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain Gribble, to England-

MARRIAGE.—At Macoa Captain Phillip Manghan, of the Bombay Marine, to Miss Jane Still, of Aberdeen.

DEATH.—At Sea Captain Christian of the Earl of Buckinghamshire very much regretted by a large circle of friends.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 5th instant, Mr. Richmond to Miss Helen Cummings.

At the Cathedral, on Monday last, the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. Parsons, A. M., Mr. Thos. Rutledge to Miss Ellen Bersie.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, Mrs L. F. Pereira, of a Son.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a Son.

At the Bankshall, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Commodore John Hayes, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the morning of the 11th instant, the Lady of Captain W. R. Gilbert, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Capt. E. H. Simpson of the 8th Native Infantry of a Son.

At Agra, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Major-General Donkin, of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Bull, of a Daughter.

At Penang, on the 27th November last, the Lady of R. Ibbetson, Esq. Pay-master, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 6th Sept. last Mrs. M. Parsons, of a Son.

Lately, at Futtyghur, the Lady of Cornet P. S. Hewett, of H. M. 8th Light Dragoons, of a still born child.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 5th instant, Sir JOHN HADLEY D' OYLY, of Shottisham, in the County of Norfolk Baronet, Salt Agent of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, aged 64, sincerely & deservedly regretted. In Life, he was highly distinguished for the integrity & benevolence of his heart, the warmth and steadiness of his affections, and the undeviating rectitude and urbanity of his character;—these estimable qualities were constantly manifested in the habitual discharge of every moral and social duty. The memory of his virtues, as a father and a friend, and in all the domestic relations of life, will long be cherished by those who had the best opportunity of appreciating them. He was a devout and sincere Christian—tranquilly resigned to the will of Providence, and inspired with the most cheerful and unaffected piety.

He represented Ipswich, his native place, in two Parliaments; he was remarkable for the independence of his principles; and through life was the faithful and devoted friend of Mr. HASTINGS.

On the 3d instant, the infant son of Mr. N. L. Briant—aged five months and 25 days.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. M. Kallonass, the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Speredeam—aged 21 years and 6 months.

At Chinsurah, on the 5th instant, Mr. Z. J. Shircore.

In Calcutta, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Alexander Ross, Esq. Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Barelly.

At Tytylya, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, of convulsions Edward Plucker, the youngest child of Lieut. R. Roche, 2d Battalion 25th N. I. aged nine months and 26 days.

At Nagpore, on the 12th Sept. last Mrs. M. Parsons.

At the same place, on the 3d October last, the infant Son of Mr. M. Parsons.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 17th Instant, the Lady of Captain Garrard, Superintending Engineer in the Mysore Division, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of F. Vally, Esq. of a Son.

At Tanjore, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of J. Hepburn, Esq. of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

Killed at Nagpore, on the 24th December, when gallantly leading his men against the enemy, Lieutenant Thomas Bell, of the Royal Scots, a promising Officer, who had seen much Service during the Peninsular War; and his loss is sincerely lamented by his friends and his Brother Officers.

On Saturday last, at his house, Lieutenant Reynolds, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot.

At the Gardens of Captain Hawkey. R. N. Charles Wynox, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday the 21st of May, at the house of Lady Seaforth, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, James Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Glasserton, to the Hon. Lady Hood Mackenzie, of Seaforth. After the Ceremony the happy pair set off for Castle Brahan, the noble seat of the Hon'ble Mrs. Mackenzie Stewart, in the Highlands.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S——Shall appear in our next. We can assure him, that we are not at fault. We beg to return S——Thanks: for the Mirror, due attention shall be paid to it.

We are sorry we cannot comply with the wishes of P. S. from Mundaseer, but if he will address us in propria personæ our best exertions shall be his.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY 1818.

The long expected ship, the Buckinghamshire anchored in the harbour on Sunday Evening. She has added nothing to our stock of European intelligence, but her arrival is not the less gratifying, having brought a number of private letters.

The arrival of the Friendship from China, has not added much to our Intelligence from that Quarter—the only remaining ships at Whampoa, were the H. C. S. Atlas, and Bombay Castle, of this Port.—The Robarts, Susan and Siren of Bengal and 12 sail of Americans.

Cotton had suffered a depreciation.

Opium was at 1,350 Dollars per Chest.

The Bombay Merchant would sail about the 20th of January, direct for this port.

The following Ships, were at the second Bar.

The Bombay, and Charles Grant, under dispatch for the 20th of December.

The Bridgewater, and Lowther Castle, for the 1st of January. The remaining Ships at the Bar, were the Vansittart, Camden, Inglis, and Herefordshire, who were expected to be dispatched in all January.

Lady Nightingall's party on Monday last was most numerously and brilliantly attended, all the beauty and fashion of our little Island were here assembled, and the dancing, encouraged by her Ladyship's condescension and affabillity, was continued to a late, or rather an early hour.

When our paper went to the press the Woodbridge from Bengal was at Anchor off the Reef. We understand that she will not enter the harbour but proceed immediately to Muscat.

The Society for promoting the education of the poor, held their annual general meeting on Monday last, Henry Meriton Esq. being in the chair. The proceedings of the last year were reported by the managing committee, and it is with the sincerest pleasure we therein notice the benevolent, active and very successful exertions of this most interesting and important society.

During the last year nearly 150 children of both sexes have been maintained and clothed, and placed in a way of acquiring a religious & useful education. Neither is it to the presidency alone the attentions of the society have been paid. A school at Surat, and another at Tannah have been formed under its patronage; and from the extended influence and assistance of the society, the most beneficial results may reasonably be expected.

The society has now existed three years, and "to the benevolence of individuals alone" (says the report now in our press), "is the society indebted during that period for its principal support and for the very handsome sum of more than 50,000 rupees."

The institution of this society, and the support it has received, are indeed highly creditable to the settlement, and whilst we rejoice in its continued success and popularity, we cannot refrain from recording the unanimity which prevails in its management, and the parental care and solicitude shewn to the objects of its concern. Amongst the votes of thanks to the office bearers and others who have exerted themselves in its behalf, we were peculiarly gratified at the very handsome manner in which the meeting expressed its high sense of the zeal and attention of the Lady Patroness, and Directresses; which sentiments it was resolved should be communicated to them in person by the chairman.

We are requested to communicate to the amateurs of the Turf, that Mr. Remington's cup, value 100 guineas, is to be run for, by Maiden horses, at the first meeting of next season: Heats, two miles, and weight 9 stone: English horses excluded.

As this cup is presented to the Turf by a gentleman, who was always a zealous and liberal promoter of the races at this place, we trust that it will be very keenly contested; and it is thus early announced, principally with a view of affording ample time to the friends of the Turf for the selection of horses.

We cannot refrain on this occasion from expressing our regret, that there has not been any meeting this season, but we believe it is more to be attributed to the absence of many sporting characters than to any abatement of zeal for this delightful and innocent species of amusement. We use the latter epithet, as racing at this place is unattended by any of the vices which are so generally urged and admitted as objections to the Turf; and it would, we think, be scarcely credited in England, that during a whole season the average extent of betting on each match is not more than a few rupees. We may therefore assert to the honor of our course, that racing is here promoted purely for sport, and as we have not the command of very many other pastimes in this country, we sincerely hope that it will be renewed in the coming season with encreased energy and spirit.

The Friendship on her passage across the Bay of Bengal, experienced a very heavy gale of wind, between the 5th and 6th degree of North Latitude, and Longitude 92° E. The gale commenced at E. S. E attended with small rain on the morning of the 12th of January and fortunately gave them a run, past the Nicobar, before the wind drew round to the Southward, which it did on the morning of the 13th and blew with redoubled violence. The Ship had by this time been made so snug, that nothing was apprehended, but about 11 A. M the foresail was blown to pieces, and the ship was have too, under bare poles, the wind at South blowing very hard and two pumps constantly going. At 11 P. M. on the 13th the large pumps were rigged, as the ship was very uneasy and had shipped some very heavy seas, the water in the well had also increased to three feet, an attempt was now made to scud, but without success, the sea running so high and confused.

At 2 A. M. She took some very heavy lurches, and the sea striking the cutter and jolly boat on either quarter, they were knocked to pieces, the sheet anchor was cut away at the same time, as it had worked loose, and strained the fore Channels. At 3 A. M. from the ship straining so much in her upper works, a good deal of water was admitted into the Gun deck.

The Gale abated at about ½ past 3 and at 6 A. M. the wind flew round to the E. N. E. Sail was immediately made on the ship, and the water in the well speedily reduced to nine inches, all hands were employed in putting the rigging to rights, and we found that in addition to the loss of two Boats, that our Starboard Quarter Galley was stove in, and all our head rails washed away, the wind continued moderate until noon when it became variable, and at 1 P. M. on the 14th it flew round to the N. W. and began to blow with great fury. Sail was immediately taken in, but not being able to furl the foresail, it was cut away, the ship was then laid to with her head to the Southward, but lurching so heavy, it was thought expedient to ease the ship, by cutting away the mizen mast, and main top mast: this had the desired effect for it was found, that though the wind remained unabated, yet the ship was much easier, and that two pumps kept her free. At 1 A. M. the wind hauled round to the N. E. bnt continued to blow as hard as ever with a deluge of rain, which continued until 10. When the wind again flew round to the N. W. and W. N. W.

At 1 P. M. on the 16th the wind blowing with great violence and the sea breaking in all directions, a part of the rudder coat, was torn away, and a great deal of water admitted into the Gun room in consequence, at 4 P. M. it was thought adviable to make sail, as the sea continued to strike her very hard, the fore top sail, was accordingly set, close reefed, but it blew to pieces immediately, the Fore sail was then

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set and the ship steered about S. and E. with the wind at W. N. W.

Under this sail, the ship was found to be much easier, and at midnight, the swell had much gone down, and the wind abated, the course was still continued to the Southward, with the wind at W. S. W. and S. W. the latitude at noon 7° 9' N.

At 4 A. M. of this day, the wreck of a ship was seen.

The wind now was moderate, but continued in the N. W. and western quarter for some days.

On the 18th the Friendship fell in with the Kellilah, an Arab ship bound to Mocha, with the annual Pilgrims, she had lost her main mast in the late gale, and was otherwise in distress, we are happy to state, that although the Friendship was herself in no very sound condition, yet she was enabled to afford assistance, and in some measure relieve the distress.

We cannot form a conjecture as to the wreck seen. We are pretty certain however that she did not belong to this port.

A Gale of wind in those Latitudes is altogether a very unusual occurrence.

On the 6th Instant, a very fine ship of 700 Tons was launched at Damaun, and named after the Viceroy of Goa, Conde do Rio Parde. She has been built for some Merchants of Macoa, and is intended for the Brazil Trade.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

Accounts from the force under the Command of Sir William Kier reach to the 6th of February. The 3d Brigade was in the vicinity of Rootlaum. The Hon'ble Colonel Stanhope, with a squadron of Dragoons, the Light Companies of the Flank Battalion and 1000 Guycawar Horse, was in advance at Dessye and the Head Quarters of the Division was at Budnawur. Information having been received of a party of the Pindaries having found refuge at Jowhud, the Troops of Jeswant Bhaoo were attacked and nearly annihilated. The place taken, but that Chief escaped with a few attendants.

Ram Deen. the Bare B'haees and Seetoo are said to have proceeded to the Southward.

The Fort of Muddunghur situated to the Eastward of Fort Victoria has been taken by storm in the most gallant style by a small force under the Command of Col. Kennedy assisted by a detail of Seamen from the Cruizers. It is a strong and lofty Hill fort. The Rock scarped and totally impracticable all arround, and the only approach to it was strongly stockaded and defended by cross walls. The Stockades were carried in the most resolute manner, sword in hand, and the Enemy driven from them through the fort, when most of them threw themselves over the wall on the opposite side. We have taken a number of Prisoners.

By Letters from Poona of the 14th instant, we learn that General Smith having effected a junction with General Pritzler's division & the reserve under Colonel Boles, appeared before the Fortress of Sattarah on the morning of the 10th which surrendered at sunset after a few shells had been thrown into it. The gateways were taken possession of at 8 P. M. by a party of the Light Battalion under captain Gordon. The British Colours were flying on the Fort on the 11th and about 2 P. M. the Rajah's flag was hoisted under a salute of 21 Guns, it having been at the same time intimated to the neighbouring inhabitants, that the Fortress was in future to be considered the head of a sovereignty sufficient for the comfort and dignity of the Rajah of Sattarah and his family.

Colonel Deacon on his advance from Aurungabad obliged the garrison of Newassa to evacuate it, they were afterwards attacked by Lieut. Sutherland as reported in our last Gazette.

General Smith with the Horse Artillery, the whole of the Cavalry, consisting of 2 Squadrons of the 22d Dragoons, the 2d and 7th Regiments Madras Native Cavalry, 2500 Infantry and 1200 of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, marched on the 13th in pursuit of the Paishwa.

The field force under Colonel Prother, was at Pallee on the 6th Feb., on the 7th every thing was arranged for its attack, the battery laid down, and stores in progress up a steep ascent of nearly a mile. At sun rise on the 8th, the fire opened against the fort from a ten inch, two eight inch mortars and a 5½ inch howitzer. The practise was so excellent that in two hours the hill and houses in the fort were in blaze, when the enemy held out a flag and surrendered at discretion. On entering the fort, the natives said that the shells followed them all over the fort, wherever they meant to hide themselves the shot was certain to approach them. Pallee or Surrusghur, the fort of excellence, was deemed by all the natives of the Southern Concan as impregnable. It never was taken before, and was built by Sevajee the founder of the Mahratta empire.—The fort is erected near the top of an insulated mountain about 1500 feet high, situated close east of the Nagootana river. The summit of the hill consists of an oblong and almost perpendicular mass of rock of considerable height and extent, at the foot of which is a level but narrow space all round, and on the outer edge has been erected a strong wall, flanked by towers, which constitutes the fort. It is inaccessible on all sides but the north, in which face is a gateway, the road to which is rugged and precipitous. The fort contains abundance of water in excavations and there are also casements for the accomodation of the garrison, stores and provisions.

The following order was issued on the 9th February.

Camp Pallee, 9th February 1818.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. PROTHER,

The commanding officer has to return his acknowledgements to the field force, for their zealous co-operation and assistance in the reduction of the strong fortress of Pallee.

To Captain Delamotte commanding the Pioneers—Lieutenant Remon and Jopp of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Miller, and detachment of artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Prother feels it his duty to express his unqualified approbation of their conduct and exertions.

To the officers commanding corps and detachments, the commanding officer returns his best thanks for their assistance, and requests it may be explained on parade to the officers and men, the high sense he entertains of their exertions, in the heavy duties they have been called on to perform, and hopes by the cheerful continuance of such good conduct, to accomplish the object he has the honor to be entrusted with, by Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother avails himself of the opportunity of expressing to Captain M. MacNiel, His Majesty's 17th light dragoons & detachment, his thanks for the promptitude in which his orders for surrounding the fort were carried into execution.

The willing attention to orders and the good conduct of the Guickwar irregular horse in camp, entitle their commander Meer Fuzoon Ali Deen, Jemidar, to the thanks of the commanding officer of the field force, who will have much satisfaction in reporting the same to the Resident of Baroda.

By order

(Signed) GEO. MOORE,
Major of Brigade.

Boorup is the only fort in the immediate vicinity of the force that has not been taken, but we anticipate an early surrender.

[*Bombay Courier,—February* 14.

We have much pleasure in publishing this extract of a Letter from a friend at Muddanghur about an hour after its capture.

The Fort was stormed and carried in the most gallant manner, by three different parties in as many directions, under cover of a smart and well directed fire, from our batteries of two 12 pounders and two 3 pound field pieces. The main party of 140 Sepoys and seamen from the Cruizers, led on by Captain Farquharson and Dominicetti, and the two other parties by Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Waddington. The Gate which they had been stockadeing & strengthening for some time, made an obstinate resistance.

Our loss has been 1 seaman & 1 Sepoy killed & about 15 wounded, the Enemy more than 50 killed and wounded.

The Garrison was said to have been 700 strong in the morning, but many of them have escaped.

The Killidar a Brahmin, the same that escaped from Severndroog was found killed, supposed by a cannon shot.

We cannot help considering the carrying of this fort in so gallant a manner, with so small a force as reflecting great credit, on the officers and men of this detachment.

Our accounts from the Force in the Southern Concan, mention that Boorup or Soodagur, the last important Fortress "or rather fortressed "mountain of consequence, close to "the range of Ghauts, was bombarded for 24 hours and taken by the "Field Force under Lieut. Col. Prother on the night of the 14th of February.

"The Fort is 6 miles in circumference, and 3 miles from Gate to "Gate, was Garrisoned by 2 Killedars "and near 500 Sepoys, has two large "Tanks of Water and was full of "Provisions."

AHMEDNUGGUR.

General Hislop's force, was in full march for the Deccan, Davis's horse had marched from Nuggur with three thousand loads of Grain for General Smith's Force.

Colonel Deacon and Salabat Khan with their respective forces continued in the neighbourhood of Nuggur.

Madras.

The Criminal Session concluded on Friday last: on which day the Prisoners who had been convicted during the Session, were brought up to receive judgment. His Lordship the CHIEF JUSTICE first proceeded to pass the awful sentence of the Law upon WILLIAM DURRELL and SAMUEL BOTTOMLEY, Privates of His Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, whose trial for an atrocious and aggravated case of Murder we detailed in our last. It may be proper to mention that on the opening of the Court on Friday, a recommendation to mercy in favor of BOTTOMLEY was presented to the Judges, by the Petty Jury, on the grounds, we believe, that it appeared to them that this Prisoner had been seduced by DURRELL to the commission of the diabolical act for which he was about to suffer—But the learned and humane Judges, it appeared, were unable to attend to this recommendation, for the CHIEF JUSTICE, previously to passing sentence, addressed the unhappy culprits in a most feeling and pathetic speech, which visibly affected the whole auditory.

The miserable convicts, who are two fine looking young men, were sentenced to suffer an ignominious death to-morrow morning.

The Ships *Forbes* and *Byramgore*, have both arrived from China, since our last.

Calcutta.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached on Christmas day, at St. John's Church: after which, the Members of the Vestry made a collection for charitable purposes.

LAUNCH OF THE HASTINGS.

It was not to be supposed that the first launch of a line of battle ship, that ever took place in India, the ships of war built at Bombay being merely floated out of dock, would fail to attract a multitude of all discriptions to witness the spectacle. An object of such interest could scarcely be disregarded by any whose time was not otherwise occupied, or who were not confined by circumstances to their habitations. We accordingly had to observe, on reparing to Kidderpore Dock yard, after noon on Thursday last, a very large concourse of persons of every rank, whose countenances betokened the gratification with which they surveyed the magnificent structure before them.

The dwelling house of the builders although it has often had to afford similar accomodation, perhaps never exhibited so splendid an appearance before. Its verandahs, its terraces and the temporary stages erected in its front were crowded with the beauties of Calcutta and their escorts. The elegance of this display alone would have compensated amply for any trouble that might have been experienced in approaching the scene. In the spacious sail-loft on the other side of the dock, there was a similar assemblage, while crowds of gentlemen whose curiosity had been largely excited and required satisfaction, were parading the yard in the vicinity of the ship, and frequently contemplating the beauty of her model, or examining the apparatus that supported her. Here, might be seen naval officers discussing her qualities and finding a place for her in the list of handsome ships of war; there, groupes of military men and others engaged in conversing on the same topic, with equal animation in their dialogue, although perhaps with fewer appeals to the principles of science.

The whole of the river in front was covered with vessels of every construction and size from a pilot vessel to a dinghy, except the space where the ship had to enter the water and drop up to her moorings. Pilot vessels, pinnaces, schooners, cutters, brigs, budgerows, boleahs, &c. &c. exposed their various forms to view with every decoration that streamers and signal flags could give, and afforded accomodation to many fashionables who preferred witnessing the launch from the water. Amidst the European gentlemen in the yard were to be seen numbers of most respectable natives,—Turks of consequence from Constantinople were mingled in the crowd, and the good hearted LORD RODNEY from Johannah cut not the least conspicuous figure, with his silver laced cap and his large gold bullion epaulettes. The inferior natives were prevented from coming to the westward of the dock-head, and the ample space round the ship between the house and the dock was crowded, yet without confusion. The whole constituted a scene, not unlike what is witnessed at large fairs in England, although superior in its degree—the same ardor for gratification appeared, yet unattended by its noise and tumult—the same greetings of friends and the same looks of satisfaction—the influence of care seemed to have been crushed in every bosom and every eye sparkled with pleasure and expectation.

All the shores had been removed from the ship on the preceding day, and her appearance, as it was imposing and beautiful to the general spectator was more exquisitely pleasing to the professional and scientific one. Although the breadth of the cradle on the ways was at least one third the extreme breadth of the ship, yet the ponderous body seemed to stand on a very inadequate base. Nothing presented itself to obstruct the eye in its examination of her form, and the beauties of that from were striking and viewed universally with admiration. The elegant shape of her bow in particular had the effect of fixing the gaize of every one that passed it, and many a eye wandered over the fine contour of her bottom with delight.

Half past two P. M. had been the time appointed for the launch, and, very soon after, the dog-shores were knocked away and she began to move. Expectation had been raised to a great height, and now it was amply gratified. She left the stocks in the grandest style, and entered the water with considerable velocity, which diminished gradually as she dropt up the river until her anchor brought her up. Seen in that new point of view she still suggested ideas of magnificence and beauty, never hitherto excited in this quarter of India. As she proceeded on the ways she received from the Honorable the Vice President the name of *Hastings*, than which it will be universally acknowledged there could not have been found any more appropriate. While the name of Hastings is identified with Victory, what could be more peculiarly fitting whereby to designate the proudest triumph of art, ever achieved on the banks of the Hooghly!

As soon as the *Hastings* had happily reached the water, amidst universal peals of acclamation, the artillery of a Portugueze vessel on one side and of the yard on the other gave her a royal salute, and at this period, amidst congratulations to the able builders, repeated glances at the place she had left as well as the space she occupied, and attention to the business of refreshment, vivacity and pleasure was at its height. Throughout the whole concerns of the occasion that were connected with the launch, was to be remarked as an extraordinary circumstance, that the whole system of preparation had been so complete, that no noise, bustle or confusion was to be perceived any where, and even the possibility of accident seemed almost to have been removed. This reflects a credit on the builders not inferior, although different in kind, to what they merit from their more solid and magnificent operations. We refrain from describing the *Hastings* herself farther at present, as we intend to make her the subject of an article in our next number.

After the launch a very numerous party of Ladies and Gentlemen partook before their departure of a superb tiffin, served up in three separate apartments of magnitude. Nothing was wanting to render the banquet agreeable, and toasts suitable to the occasion were drunk afterwards with enthusiasm, while an excellent regimental band accompanied them with appropriate music.

Were we to dilate according to our feelings on this subject, at once so unique and interesting, we should much exceed the limits that must be put to the article. We conclude therefore with remarking our belief, that as the circumstance will form an epoch in the political history of Culcutta, it will be also regarded by the generality of spectators as constituting an epoch in the history of their gratifications.

In addition to the above, we are enabled to offer our readers the dimensions of the *Hastings*, and some further particulars of the ceremony.

DIMENSIONS OF THE HASTINGS:

	feet	in.
Length on the Gun Deck,	176	8
Breadth for measurement,	47	8
Burthen in Tons,	1705	

Carries on the Lower Gun Deck,	28—32	Prs.
Ditto Main ditto,	30—18	Do.
Quarter deck & Forecastle,	18—12	Do.
Poop,	6—42	Do.
	Total 82	Guns.

In the absence of Mr. PALMER, Commodor HAYES presided, and gave the following Toasts:—

	TOASTS.	TUNES.
1	The new Ship Hasting	*Hearts of Oak.*
2	The King	*God Save the King.*
3	The Regent	*Regent's March.*
4	Queen and Royal Family	*Boy's Wife, and the Quarker's Wife*
5	Duke of York and the Army	*Duke of York's March.*
6	Duke of Clarence & Navy	*Rule Britannia.*
7	Hon. E. I. Company	*Money in both Pockets.*
8	Most Noble the Governor General	*Lord Moira's Welcome.*
9	The Hon. the Vice-President	*Gin ye meet a bonny Lassie.*
10	The Duke of Wellington	*British Grenadiers.*
11	The proprietors & Marcantile Interests of Calcutta	*For England when with favouring Gales*

12 The Ladies of Calcutta.—*By Mr. J. Kyd.*

13 Mr. Seppings and Messrs. Kyds.—*By the Hon. the Vice-President.*

14 Sir E. H. East.—*By Commodore Hayes.*

In proppsing success to the *Hastings*, the Commodore addressed the party as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*—The magnificent object which has just passed in review before you, and acquired your unanimous applause and admiration, may justly be deemed the perfection of the Science of Na-

(To be continued after the Poetry,)

Poetry.

COWPER'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS OWN SITUATION.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

Doomed as I am, in solitude to waste
The present moments, and regret the past;
Deprived of every joy I valued most—
My friends torn from me, and my mistress lost.
Call not this gloom I wear, this anxious mien,
The dull effect of humour or of spleen:
Still, still I mourn, with each returning day,
Him, snatched by fate in early youth away:
And her; through tedious years of doubt and pain,
Fixed in her choice, and faithful, but in vain!
See me, ere yet my destined course half done,
Cast forth a wanderer, on a wild unknown;
See me neglected on the world's rude coast,
Each dear companion of my voyage lost!
Nor ask, why clouds of sorrow shade my brow!
And ready tears wait only leave to flow?
Why all that sooths a heart from anguish free—
All that delights the happy—palls with me?

This affecting picture exemplifies most forcibly COWPER's sensibility—After contemplating his sorrows, how pleasingly illustrative of a Christian's resignation are the following fine lines to the Deity!—

"Give what thou canst, without thee we are poor,
And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away."
Task, Book 8.

ANSWERS TO THE FRENCH CHARADE IN OUR LAST.

Sur le *Char*, jadis tout eclatant de gloire.
Le héros triomphant, jouissoit de sa victoire:
Sous la *Mante*, l'Espagnol amoureaux et jaloux
Parvint a' nous cacher les attraits les plus doux,
Char mante, tu le connois, toi qui connois l'amour
Tendre amie, tu lés a' mes yeux et le sera toujours,
Mazagon.

Dans le Char, et sous la Mante,
L' Amie tendre, est *Char-mante*.
S.

Sur un *Char*, antrefois, tout é clatant de gloire,
Le héros triomphant, jouissoit de sa Victoire;
Et sous une *Mante* épaisse les Espagnols jaloux
Voulurent nous cacher les attraits les plusdoux;
Réunissant ces deux, on trouve le mot *Charmante*:
L' attribut de ton amie-celui de mon Amante!
G.

Mazagon, 17th February, 1818.

TRANSLATION OF THE WELL KNOWN, PORTUGUESE AIR OF JUSTINIA SUA NOME.

SEMPRE SEMPRE &c. &c.

VERSE 1st.

When Love holds his Victims
In bondage so sweet;
No pow'r can assist us,
'Tis vain to intreat.
Justina's fair Image
Possesses my soul;
And her looks, ev'ry word,
Ev'ry Action control.

2d.

Since so closely united,
To part us again;
Ev'n the pow'r that ensnar'd us,
Would struggle in vain.
Justina &c.

3d.

Wily art to divide us,
In vain spreads her Toils;
And detractions fell arrow,
Unheeded recoils.
Justina &c.

4th.

Thine Eyes from some planet,
Have stolen their fire;
And the Graces to form thee,
With Venus conspire.
Justina &c.

5th.

Love has pointed his arrows,
With poison so sure;
That a Wound once inflicted,
No power can cure.
Justina &c.

(Continued from the third Page.)

val Architecture, and the art of Ship-building. I therefore propose, to drink success to the *Hastings*, with a fervent hope that the Noble Ship may long remain a monument of the commanding geniues of Mr. SEPPINGS, and of the superior skill of the Artists at Kidderpore.

The Commodore prefaced the 8th Toasts as follows: "The most Noble the Governor General," whose illustrious name has been given to the Ship just launched; may the arduous task he has undertaken, terminate in securing the future prosperity and happiness of British India.

9th.—I feel peculiarly gratified in proposing the health of the party, under whose mild and Just sway, we have now the happiness to live. The health of the Hon. Mr. DOWDESWELL—great applause.—Mr. D. replied.

10th.—The greatest Hero of this age, or any other age, since the Creation. The Duke of WELLINGTON. The band marched round the Table, amidst the most unbounded applause, from all quarters.

12th.—The Ladies of Calcutta — *By Mr. J. Kyd.*

13th.—Mr. Seppings and Messieurs Kyds.—*By the Honorable the Vice-President.*

14th.—Our excellent Chief Judge Sir E. HYDE EAST, may he long Judge over us, and when he, retires to his native land, may he long enjoy those conforts and benefits which the best of men (one of whom he is) are entitled to expect and to receive.

Toast 15.—Success to all the Ship Building Establishments at Calcutta, by Commodore Hayes.

Seven hundred persons sat down to table, and the whole interesting scene terminated in joy and harmony.

The ship although she went off the hooks without a vestige of ballast, did not sally after taking the water, but remained perfectly upright. She drew 16 feet water upon an even keel, and did not fall by the sights one inch, which circumstance alone establishes the superiority, and perfection of the New system; developed by the commanding genius of SIPPINGS.

Five Flag Staffs erected on the *Hastings*, upon which were displayed the following colours, viz.

At the Ensign Staff, the Red English Ensign.
At the Mizen, the Blue ditto.
At the Main, the Union Flag.
At the Fore, the White or Saint George's Ensign.
At the Bowsprit, the Hon. Company's Ensign.

A little after one 'clock, P. M. the officers and crew of the *Hastings* joined her from the *Britannia* headed by Lieutenant KILLWICK, of the R. N. accompanied by the Harbour Master and Assistants, when the accommodating ladder was drawn up, and all further admittance] ceased. In justice to the exertions of the aforesaid party, we have the pleasure to state, that the Ship was secured to her moorings in 40 minutes after taking the water.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1818.

The Chairman having notified to the settlement, that in conformity to the instructions of the General Meeting on the 3d of January, he had the honor of waiting upon Mr. Edmonstone, and that he was pleased to appoint this day at ten o'clock, for receiving the address. The Chairman, accompanied by the Committee and a great number of the inhabitants of the senttlement, proceeded to the Town-Hall at the time appointed.

The Chairman then rose;—

MR. EDMONSTONE;

The British inhabitants of Calcutta having determined, on the occasion of your approaching departure from India, that an address should be presented to you, expressive of the high respect and esteem entertained by them for your public services, and your private virtues; it is a particular gratification to me, who have so long known and valued your character, to be chosen as the organ of conveying to you, by this address, the sentiments with which they are impressed.

The following address was then read and presented to Mr. EDMONSTONE by Mr. UDNY.

To

NEIL BENJAMIN EDMONSTONE, ESQ.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

On the occasion of your departure from India, we, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, cannot refrain from offering to you the expression of our respect for your character, and of the high sense entertained by us, in common we believe, with the general body of your countrymen in the East, of the merits of your public life.

This acknowledgement of our approbation is offered at a time, when no motives of personal interest can be supposed to influence the measure, and when the whole tenor and conduct of your public and private life is fairly known and appreciated. It is the deliberate and spontaneous expression of our feelings founded upon long experience, and a thorough conviction of your merits.

A long course of eminently useful service, in high and efficient situations, placed you in rank, as well as in estimation, at the head of the respectable body to which you belong, and after experience had fully matured your judgment, and various and extensive acquirements enlarged the resources of your mind, you were called, at an important juncture, to a share in the government of these provinces.

The period, which opened to you so gratifying a career of honourable exertion, has been productive of momentous changes in the history of India. Our empire, which at your first outset in public life was confined within limits, comparatively narrow, and with difficulty maintained itself amidst numerous powerful and jealous enemies, has happily outlived the dangers with which it was threatened, and in repelling unjust agression, has extended its own boundaries, consolidated its stregth, and, at length, established a paramount influence, reaching to the utmost corners of Hindoostan. To you, Sir, it is a fit subject of honest pride, not only to have been an eye-witness to the progess of a revolution so striking, but, by the successful application of rare and diversified ability, to have largely contributed to the measures by which it was effected, Particularly, it must be subject of exultation to you, that from the high and confidential employments which you held under the administration of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, your name will alway be associated with the memorable transactions of that brilliant period of our annals; that whilst you more immediately shared in the direction of affairs, an insolent and formidable neighbour was repressed and humbled; and that, at the moment of your retirement, those great and beneficial plans, which are calculated to ensure the lasting security and peace of India, were upon the eve of final accomplishment.

Returning to your native land, you will, in the proud satisfaction of your own bosom, in the cheering approbation of your fellow citizens, and in the contemplation of those public benefits, to which your labours have contribuled, enjoy the reward of your distinguished services.

As you retire however with health and mental vigour unimpaired, we indulge the hope, that this country may yet, for many years, derive advantage from your talents and knowledge, in a still higher and more extended sphere.

In offering to you this tribute of our respect for your public character, we must be permitted to give expression to a sentiment, which still more intimately comes home to us at the moment of separation. The society, which has been so long graced by the accomplishments of your mind, and charmed with the kindness and suavity of your manners, cannot contemplate your departure, without feeling most strongly, how painful is the necessity, which in this country occasions the abrupt dissolution of friendly and social intercourse. Our regret can only be alleviated by the hope and assurance, that in your native land, and in the bosom of your family, the remainder of your life will be passed in the enjoyment of the fullest prosperity and happiness.

G. Udny.
J. H. Harington.
R. Ker.
W. E. Rees.
J. M. Rees.
W. Ogilvy.
W. C. Blacquiere.
C. Buller.
John Eliot.
R. Rocké.
S. Swinton.
J. Pattle.
J. Macdonald, Lt. Gl. K. C. B.
John S! Wood, M. G.
John Fendall.
J. Palmer.
J. D. Sherwood, Lieut. Col.
J. W. Sherer.
William Russell.
Thomas Thomason.
J. P. Larkins.
J. H. Barlow.
Joseph Parson.
Thomas Hardwicke.
T. Wood.
Robt. Campbell. U. Yule.
J. Deverinne.
P. Deverinne.
C. Morley.
J. Wilkinson, for self and.
C. R. Crommelin.
John. Craigie.
J. Linton.
J. Canning.
A. Allan.
A. Lockett.
G. YounG.
W. Comyn, Lieutenant Colonel.
C. K. Bruce.
A. Robertson.
B. Tayler.
C. Young.
W. Swinton, Captain.
M. White, Lieutenant Colonel.
J. Maclachlan.
N. H. Gouldhawke.
John Stewart.
George Swiney.
John Swiney.
John Fullarton.
J. Mackillop.
Gordon Forbes.
Abercromby Dick.
Jos. Johnson.
Geo. Collier.
F. R. for Alexaner George Paterson.
James Moran.
Henry Shepherd, Senior Presidency Chaplain.
H. Alexander.
W. Francklin, Lieut. Col.
John Abbott.
R. H. Tulloh.
W. R. Gilbert.
Norn. Macleod.
Wm. Cowell,
J. W. Sage.
Lewis Thomas, Col.
J. L. Stuart, Capt. and A. D. C.
James Mellis.
P. Phipps.
C. Assey.
Thomas Lamb, Lieut.
W. Smith.
John Breton.
Wm Foresty.
F. Sackville, Capt.
W. Morton.
G. Jenkins.
W. Ainslie.
Jno. Collie.
Henry Tyler.
B. Turner. Jur.
D. Inverarity
W. Shearman.
J. B. East.
A|Gernon Reveley.
G. J. Cordon.
T. G. Vibart.
W. B. Bayley.
Holt Mackenzie.
W. C. Mackenzie.
Charles Bayley.
W. D. Playfair, Captain.
J. B. Birch.
R. B. Berney.
P. M. Wynch.
T. Dundas, Capt. B. M.
E. Mackintosh.
J. Macinnes, Major 20th Regiment.
Colin Mackenzie, Lieutenant Colonel. Engineers, Madras Establishment.
Alexander Colvin.
A. J. Colvin,
Alexander Colvin, *Junier.*
H. D. Loring.
S. Hampton.
C. Hampton.
R. Hanpton, Captain.
Hugh Fraser.
James Calder.
A. Hennessy.
James Matheson.
D. McLeod, Captain, Engineers.
L. A. Davidson.
W. H. Oakes.
John Paget Hastings.
T. J. Dashwood.
Jas. Atkinson.
H. H. Wilson.
G. B. Judah.
D. Templeton.
A. Judah.
J. Kelly.
F. H. Stone.
R. B. Lloyd.
Thos. Waterman.
J. Hunter.
G. Chinnery.
P. Stewart.
M. Lumsden.
Meorge Hunter, Captain.
P. Cochrane.
J. Jameson.
W. Bidwell, Captain.
P. Lumsdain.
B. Turner.
John Turner.
H. amilton, and Co
E S. Portbury.
H. Sargeant.
A. maclean.
Charles Davidson, Engineers.
Jonathan D. Dow.
D. Macearlan.
Charles Cornelius.
F. Cornelius.
C. Cornelius. Jnr.
J. B. Cornelius.
J. A. Goodall.
Thomas Scott.
George Hornett.
A. Rowland.
William M. Farrell.
G. L. W. Kenderdine.
G. Bristow.
P. Maitland.
A. G. Caulfield.
Chas. Hampton.
Wm. Dundas.
James Robinson.
Hugh Spottiswoode.
Chas. Holloway.
Mathew Louis.
Geo. Rowland.
Jas. Robertson.
Lewis Picachy.
A. J. Macan.
David Hare.
R. R. Young.
Rev. John Young.
Thomas. Abraham.
H. Wood.
J. Hall.
T. Blair.
Geo. Campbell.
R. Robertson.
M. H. Turnbull.
J. W. Taylor.
Peter. Torckler.
R. Saunders.
G. Saunders.
Robert Simpson.
W. S. Greene.
Archd. Campbell, Major.
Geo. Chisholme.
T. Roebuck, Capt.
T. M. Weguelin, Lieut. Col.
Geo. Hornett, Senr.
H. W. Wilkinson, Capt. 9th N. I.
W. Woollaston.
Capt. Thos. Baker.
James Blechynden.
John Benson.
H. Hill.
J. Dunbar.
T. W. Sumners.
T. R. Dent.
G. Abbott.
Arthur Hogue.
W. Davidson.
E. Thompson.
R. Howard.
Wm. Bell.
James Simpson.
W. D. Parkins.
W. Gorham.
Js. Williamson.
Thomas Lewin.
S. Laprimaudaye.
W. H. Smoult.
Henry Young.
G. Cruttenden.
M. W. Browne.
James Dowling.
Robert Sevestre.
James Judson.
E. C. Macnaghten.
W. H. Macnaghton.
Wm. Scott.
J. Throter.
Archd. Simpson.
Chrles Christiana.
H. Iamlach, Lt. Col.
J. A. P. Macgregor, Major.
J. Wallace.
W. Rankin,
J. W. Hogg.
Jos. Simpson.
Edward S. Montagu.
A. B. Tod.
T. Hill, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery.
John Higgins.
L. T. Delanougerede.
J. Guthrie.
N. E. Basset.
Wm. Shaw,
George F. Franco.
W. Blackburne.
G. Wright.
John Wright.
John Goodall.
James Goodall.
Richard Blechynden.
A. H. Blechynden.
J. Falconar.
Thos. B. Scott.
F. Irvine, Lieut.
W. wallis.
W. H. Peach.
Charles D'Oyly
G. Lindesay, Engineer.
William Stacey.
Thomas Wood.
Edward Moran,
John Wood, Junr.
W. H. Brisbane.
M. Lyons,
Thomas Baker.
James Edwards.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLOW STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay deu attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 18th February, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Henry C. Plowden.
William Tulloh Robertson.
A. Trotter.
C. Trower.
A. Galloway.
J. Francis.
Andrew Heberiet.
J. H. Stephenson.
Alexander Watts.
John Higginson.
C. T. Sealy.
J. Cornelius.
James Irvine.
T. Macnaghten.
A. F. Lind.
H. S. Oldfield.
J. Neave.
Nathaniel Wallich.
William Price, Lieutenant.
C. T. Glass.
Philtp Irvine.
James Jacobs.
R. Wolff.
Wm. Dring.
M. Smith.
R. J. Dring.
John Perboux.
ohn Burney.
E. W. Cockerell.
B. Chace.
C. A Thompson.
H. J. Chippendale.
Chas. Sealy, Major Artillery.
Wm. Simpson.
Edward Ray.
W. Hastie.
R. B. Walpf.
Francis Bailey.
George Templeton.
J. W. Templeton.
T. Dykes.

The following ordinance passed by the Governor General in Council in March last, from which it will be seen that every sort of irregularity of servants, not amounting to crime, is comprehended in its provisions, and that individuals and families *can* have redress if they substantiate their grievance. The ordinance has been followed by the Magistrates of Calcutta since its first promulgation. A case of not very uncommon occurrence came before the Police lately. A Khansaman had been in the habit of serving two masters, and receiving wages from both. One gentleman was accustomed to dine early, and the Khidmutgars waited on him at tea in the evening. But one day a few friends having called upon him, he ordered dinner in the evening. The Khansaman was not to be found, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was engaged at the house of his second master. The fact being proved, he was sentenced, in conformity with the ordinance, to imprisonment and hard labour for two months.

And whereas domestic servants of every description, have an easy and speedy mode of redress for any assaults or violence committed against them by their masters or mistresses, under an ordinance registered in the aforesaid Supreme Court, on the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1814; and for the recovery of their wages in the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts; but their masters and mistresses have no tribunal at present to appeal to against them for any *wilful miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty*. And whereas many complaints arise of such miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, and neglect of duty, and of the want of lawful means to redress the same; and it is thought by us just and reasonable, and that it will tend to preserve the good order and civil government of the town of Calcutta and the said settlement of Fort William, if a suitable remedy be provided against the said grievances.

Be it therefore further ordained that it shall and may be lawful for any *two justices of the Peace*, acting in and for the town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William aforesaid, upon complaint made to them against any menial servant employed in or about the house or outhouses, or in or about the stables or coachhouses of any person in Calcutta and the settlement of Fort William aforesaid, of and concerning *any miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty, in such service, or towards his, her, or their respective masters or mistresses*, to take cognizance of such complaint, to issue their *warrants* for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, to hear the said parties, to examine witnesses, and having taken in writing the substance of the complaint, defence, and evidence, to acquit or convict the persons so accused; and in case of conviction, *to adjude the party so convicted to imprisonment in the house of correction* of the town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William aforessaid, there to be kept to hard labour for a time not exceeding *two months*, or to imprisonment in the common goal of the said town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William, for such time not exceeding *two months*, and by warrant under their hands and seals so commit the said offender or offenders accordingly to their said respective sentences

MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCHD. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

We are informed, that Government has in immediate contemplation a new improvement, most important to the cleanliness and salubrity of this great city. Under the superintendence of that equally able and active magistrate, J. Eliot Esq. large drains are to be cut in the middle of the principal streets of the back part of the town, which communicating with one another and with the adjacent lanes, will, in the most rainy weather, collect all the waters in an instant and carry them through an aqueduct not to the river, but to the salt water lake where the declivity is. If there was any danger in opening a communication with a sometimes turbulent neighbour, it might be easily obviated. But as the declivity has been ascertained to be more than 12 feet, there can be no fear of the lake ever finding its way into the town.

English Extracts.

The Russian frigate *Kamschatka* has put into a port in the Channel. She is bound on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas and along the North West Coast.

THE NAVY.—Two brigs of war, to be called the *Falcon* and *Frolic*, have lately been ordered to be built at the new Dock-yard, Pembroke, in addition to the following ships now building, and ordered to be built, at that yard, viz.

Building.—Belleisle, 74 guns; Fisgard, 46 guns; and Melampus, 46 guns.

Ordered to be built—Nereus, 46 guns; Hamadryad, 46 guns; and two Revenue cutters

[*The Courier,—September* 25.

PARIS, SEPT. 14.

The arrival of the Duke de San Carlos, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, at the Court of St. James, may form an epoch in the annals of Spanish Diplomacy in Britain, as memorable as any that have occurred since the days of Count de Gondemar and Sir Walter Raleigh. It is whispered in the upper circles here, that he is bearer of an autograph letter from King Ferdinand to the Prince Regent, and especially charged with the negociation of a Treaty with Britain, for the purpose of obtaining naval aid and pecuniary succours, in order seriously to attempt the subjection of the Colonies to the former state of dependency on the Mother Country. As the crisis is momentous, I have endeavoured to collect the best information respecting this able negociator, and can now furnish you with a variety of particulars, on the accuracy of which you can depend.

The Duke de San Carlos is a native of Lima, of the Caravajal family, and a des endant of Francisco Caravajal, one of the Chiefs concerned in the civil wars of Peru, soon after the conquest. History tells us, that when Gonzalo Pizarro, brother to the conqueror, placed himself at the head of the rebels, Caravajal was of opinion that Gonzalo should be proclaimed King, and throw off all dependence on Charles Fifth, but Pizarro had not sufficient courage to follow his councils, and both being routed in a battle gained by the Viceroy, Pedro de Gasca, an ecclesiastic sent out by the Court with full powers, they were hung in 1548.

This noble family holds considerable landed property in that quarter of South America, besides the contract or right of posts to Chili, relinquished to the Crown for a pecuniary consideration, and the revenues derived from these sources would be forfeited and lost, in case the exertions of the Independents were crowned with success. Hence you will see King Ferdinand has made a good choice.

The present Duke, who has always been a favourite of the Spanish King, followed the fortunes of his Master into Gallic captivity, and was by him appointed his Ambassador and Plenipotentiary in order to conclude the famous treaty of Valancay with the fallen Bonaparte in 1814. This treaty is recent, and well remembered in England, as an article thereof stipulated the evacuation of the Peninsula by the troops of Lord Wellington. On the ratification of the said treaty by Ferdinand and Bonaparte, the Duke was dispatched to Madrid for the purpose of enforcing absolute compliance herewith on the part of the Provisional Government, that had acted in concert with Great Britain throughout the whole struggle, and afterwards crushed by the King. He was very coolly received, and the treaty altogether rejected; but a history of the transaction from the pen of one of the Liberales would make a delicious treat. Upon this memorable occasion the Cortes issued a Decree, in which they declared the said treaty to be null and void, and abided by the solemn engagements contracted with Great Britain and her Allies, who had already been victorious. He returned to France, and this affair contributed to irritate the feelings of the opposite party, insomuch that on the return of King Ferdinand to Madrid, he was appointed Prime Minister, the Cortes dissolved, and the leading Members either confined in dungeons or forced to seek an asylum in foreign countries. On the change in the Spanish Administration, and nomination of Don Pedro Cevallos, the well known Minister of four successive and opposite ruling powers in Spain, to be Prime Minister to Ferdinand, the Duke was made Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, and he is now appointed in the like capacity at the Court of St. James. His Excellency is married to an illustrious Lady of the ancient House of the Counts of Santa Coloma, in Catalonia, where the Nobility are more free from intermixture with the plebeian class than elsewhere in Spain. Their offspring are four children, and you may expect a brilliant Embassy in your Capital. In another communication I will forward to you some biographical sketches of the Count de la Union, a brother of the Duke, who was killed in the early part of the French Revolution.

The original diamond ring of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, upon which are engraved the Arms of England, Scotland and Ireland, *quartered*, and which was produced in evidence at the trial of the unfortunate MARY, as a proof of her pretensions to the Crown of England, was in the possession of the late Mr. BLACHFORD, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, at the time of his death,—The history of this fatal ring is curious. It descended from MARY to her grandson CHARLES I., who gave it, on the scaffold, to Archbishop JUXON, for his son CHARLES II., who, in his troubles, pawned it in Holland for 300l., where it was bought by Governor YALE, and sold at his sale for 320l., supposed for the *Pretender*. Afterwards it came into possession of the Earl of ILLA, Duke of ARGYLE, and probably from him to the family of Mr. BLACHFORD. At the late sale of his effects, it was said to have been purchased for the PRINCE REGENT.

The crop of potatoes in Flanders is so abundant, that it is supposed the quantity is three times as great as in common years. It is now exactly 100 years since the cultivation of the potatoe was introduced into Flanders by a Bishop of Namur.

[*The Morn. Chro.—Sept.* 19.

The Declaration published by the Magistrates of the City of Aberdeen, and printed in this paper of Monday, is one of the most important documents that has yet appeared on the necessity of a speedy reform in the Administration of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.—These self-elected Gentlemen, after having reduced the ample funds of the Corporation to a state of bankruptcy, have at last discovered, that a reform in the Election of the Magistrates is necessary, that the Citizens in future may have some controul in the expenditure of their money. Mr. SHERIDAN, many years ago, brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, for a Committee to inquire into the abuses of the Administration of the Scots Burghs, which of course was vigorously opposed by Mr. Secretary DUNDAS, who very gravely stated in his place, that this was the *first time* he had ever heard of the existence of any abuses in the Government of the Scots Burghs! He challenged Mr. SHERIDAN to state the abuses of which he complained. Mr. SHERIDAN replied, they were so numerous that he had not had time to digest them, but if the Right Honourable Gentleman would agree to the appointment of a Committee, he pledged himself to bring down to the House a *hackney coach* full of them! The motion, however, was got rid of by the Parliamentary manœuvre, called the *previous question*.

GOVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—The new piece entitled *The Duke of Savoy*, or *Wife and Mistress*, was performed last night for the second time. Its reception was much the same as on the former occasion; no interruption was given to its progress, nor was much discontent manifested while the performance went on, but at the end a smart contest took place. We perceived that some curtailments were made in a few of the scenes, we lament that they were not more extensive. If it is the intention of Managers to give it another trial, as from the bills we have every reason to suppose, the Author should submit, as poor PUFF did, to the "cutting and slashing" of his production. Nothing short of such an operation can possibly save its life, and happily for the operators they need not be very delicate in the discharge of their office. There is no consistency of plot which they need fear to endanger, no development of character which they need be apprehensive of rendering imperfect, and no beauty of expression with whose arrangement it would be improper to interfere; there is but one rule for them to observe, and that is to cut enough. Prudence herself seems to recommend something like desperation in such a case—they must amputate if they would preserve the patient.

[*The Morning Chronicle, Oct.* 2.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEN.

The Court-Martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Alen, C. B. 55th Regiment, closed at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, by Major-General Bayly, the Prosecutor, delivering to the Court a reply to the Lieutenant-Colonel's defence. There were three charges against the Lieutenant-Colonel, viz.:—

1st. Disobedience and evasion of a General Order, by wilfully omitting to insert certain names in the usual return of defaulters ordered to be sent in daily; by which Major-General Bayly was thwarted and prevented taking steps toward checking the system practised by Colonel Alen of having recourse to Drum Head Courts Martial for trivial offences, &c. the same being prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

2d. For highly improper conduct in having brought certain soldiers of the 55th regiment before a Court-Martial at the Drum Head, for offences not only committed two days before, but the same not being of a nature to call for such a summary proceeding, &c.; the said arbitrary and irregular manner of conduct being hurtful to the service oppressive to the soldier, prejudicial to order, &c.

3. For disobedience of orders, by quartering a considerably greater number of men in Fort St. George (limited to 300 by the Barrack-Master), than that place was intended to contain, thereby subjecting the service to much inconvenience, an improper example to the regiment, and in every point unmilitary.

Colonel Alen made his defence on Monday last: it was a clear and powerful recital of circumstances touching the matters in charge; and it was afterwards well supported by evidence. The Lieutenant-Colonel summed up his statements in nearly the following words:—

"I trust I shall satisfactorily establish my claim to an honourable acquittal of the charges at present under consideration. On the first, namely, for wilfully omitting, which in reality constitutes the offence set forth in that charge, I submit with just deference that no evidence whatever has been adduced to substantiate any act of evasion or wilful omission: and the Court will be pleased to observe, that during the whole of the proceedings on this charge, an allusion has not even been uttered in the course of the examination, the tendency of which could criminate me on that point. The second charge is not founded on any act of severity, nor is any such act alleged or attempted to be proved against me in the proceedings: and I can now assert most conscientiously, that in having had recourse to a Court-Martial at the drum head, on the two occasions called *severity*, that was not within my contemplation. From the distribution of the 55th Regiment in detachments, I could only have occasionally the opportunity of carrying the sentence of Courts Martial into execution in the presence of the whole regiment; on the occasions alluded to I conceived *example* absolutely necessary; and the Court will observe, by referring to the proceedings, how much reason I had to place confidence in that judgment and deliberation which the Officers of the 55th Regiment have invariably evinced. It will, therefore, be with the Court to determine, whether I have in any way transgressed the authority, or exercise of judgment, usually vested in Commanding Officers. On the 3d charge I am arraigned for disobedience of orders; but particularly of one which cannot be produced to the Court; of this particular act of disobedience, and of the accusation generally, I presume I shall establish my title to acquittal, I have to state and my evidence at hand will support me, how great was my anxiety to comply with every order connected with this charge: and I shall, I trust, convince the Court, that the measures which I adopted, were for the benefit of the service, and that in my 'example to the Regiment,' I have not compromised my claim to an opposite designation from that of 'unmilitary conduct'."

The proceedings must be submitted to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief previous to the sentence being promulgated.

[*The Globe,—September* 22.

While the affairs of Europe were still under discussion at Vienna, a very able work on the financial, military, political, and moral state of the principal Powers, was published at Paris by the Baron DE BIGNON, *cidevant* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

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Plenipotentiary from France at Warsaw. The part of that work which relates to the situation and the pretensions of Russia, is well deserving of the attention of the English public, and we have, therefore, been induced to lay it before our readers.

Unfortunately there is a question still more delicate a question perhaps already decided, but of which the decision is not known to the public—we allude to the limits to be placed to the possessions of the Empire of Russia, or rather, to speak in clearer terms, to the question whether the Duchy of Warsaw or a Kingdom of Poland not making an integral part of that great Empire, shall be allowed to exist.

Though even before the publication of this work the determination of the powers on this important point should be known, and this determination should be contrary to the ideas which I am about to communicate, I shall not the less allow my opinion to go forth without qualification, because if the resolution adopted by the Cabinets which now have the ascendency, is at variance with justice, however irrivocable it may appear, we may still be permitted to believe that it cannot be immutable. It was the division of Poland—it was that political assassination, executed with al coolness, and with an audacity before unknown inl Europe—without any other right than that of force, without any other motive than convenience—which opened the grand career of iniquities which the genuis of usurpation has since run, and which, without the re-establishment of this Kingdom, will never have an end. *The solution of this great problem will decide the liberty of this world.* If this most odious of all acts of injustice is consecrated by an Areopagus of Kings, the world is abandoned for ever to the direction of the most powerful, and there will no longer exist any certain rights but those which force may disdain to violate.

Laying aside the question of justice or injustice, what ought no less to influence the great States is the immense extent of territory which Russia will have in so short a time gained from the rest of Europe. The progresison of her power is such, that if it is not soon limited, all Europe seems to be certain of being swallowed up by it. This is the more enevitable, as each of the steps taken by the Court of St. Petersburgh from the address it has shewn, has never been perceived till it was no longer possible to oppose it. It is not a foaming torrent, of which the noise at a distance, the approach, and of the very impetuosity, is a guarantee that it will be of short duration. Such, perhaps, in these latter times, has been the precipitate course of the French power, which seemed eager to inundate every region, that it might be the sooner reduced within its proper channel. The Russian Empire is like an immense river, which seems sometimes to repose, but which always active in its apparent tranquility, slowly undermines the mounds opposed to its passage, that it may afterwards flow on without interruption. It is necessary to turn our view to the immensity of territory which it has successively occupied, and especially within less than half a century.

The three divisions of Poland have given to Russia—

The first	1,300,000	souls.
The second	3,011,688	
The third	1,176,590	
	5,488,278	
The acquisition of Courland	407,000	
The Peace of Tilsit	439,780	
The Peace of Vienna in 1809	400,000	
The cessions of Turkey, including different countries under the Sovereignty of the Porte	1,000,000	
The submission of the Cossacks of the Don and the Black Sea	260,000	
The cessions of Persia in 1810 and 1814	260,000	
The cession of Swedish Finland in 1809	897,966	
If we add to these recent acquisitions those which Russia gained from Sweden by the Treaties of Nystadt and of Abo in 1721 and 1743 which amount to	1,617,810	
We thus see that the population of the Russian Empire has since 1721 been augmented by	10,770,834	

The march which has procured this aggrandizement to the Cabinet of St. Pertersburg, is not less remarkable. There is not one of these acquisitions which is not the result of a war, proved either openly by Russia, or brought about by her intrigues; during these wars she has either intimidated the different powers interested in preventing the sinister denouement; and this Cabinet which was long supposed deficient in intelligence, is one of those which have the most constantly marched towards a fixed object, that it has always succeeded in attaining. We may accuse it of violence, of injustice, and of infidelity to its engagements; but when a Government has once succeeded in its projects, it is but a poor consolation to be only able to reproach it with the means of which it made use. In the more recent periods, its method has always been the same. At Tilsit, Russia signed a peace at the expence of the Prussia Monarchy, which a disastrous treaty reduced to the half of its possessions. Not being able to save it, Russia, seized a part of the spoil. At the peace of Vienna, without having done any thing for France but fill her, by its equivocal conduct, with the keenest alarm, it demanded the price of its participation in the victory and obtained, by way of arrondissement, a corner of territory in Old Gallicia. Finally, at this moment, after a general war which has been called the Holy War, the war of the weak against the oppressor, of the just against the unjust, of liberty against tyranny, what is the Cabinet of Petersburgh demanding? The Duchy of Warsaw.

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If the Duchy of Warsaw becomes the property of the Cabinet of Petersburgh, this Cabinet will either incorporate it with the Empire as a mere Russian province, or make of it a separate State, under the title of a Duchy, or a Kingdom, of which the Russian Monarch will be the Sovereign.

In either case, every Government ought to tremble at the aspect of this additional force which will be given to the power of Russia. To add to her immense population a supplement of nearly four millions of souls, *is doing neither more nor less than to sign the subjection of Europe.* France, Germany, Austria, and England, ought to behold in this addition a danger common to them all. This danger ought in a particular manner to alarm Austria, whose very existence may be said to be compromised. The Polish Provinces already incorporated into Russia, form the finest part of the possessions of that power, and it is from thence more especially she derives excellent officers, brave soldiers, and horses for all arms.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—September, 24.*

STOCK DEBENTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR. St. Helen's-place, Sept. 17, 1817.

Your insertion of nearly the whole of my plan calls from me every attention, and I feel it a duty to lay before your readers every argument that will illustrate the advantage of Debentures.

The bankers of the United Kingdom would hereby possess a property as current as cash, and the loans they would afford by receiving Debentures as deposits, would cause a vast issue of their bills and notes, and possibly restore the circulation of private paper which has been withdrawn. Agriculture, trade, and commerce, would thus be advanced, which has suffered a privation, probably of fifty millions of capital, by the annihilation of provincial paper.

The Stock Exchange would obtain great facilities by the use of Debentures; and the Bank of England would, by holding of them, receive a compensation for the loss of their discounts, &c.

Debentures would prevail where funded property is hardly known, and such would be the demand for a security, *bearing interest*, and yet possessing all the advantages of *Bank notes*, that the three per cent. consols would soon rise in value to 100l. sterling per cent. And as the purchases for the Sinking Fund would then be useless, the whole of that fund of fourteen millions per annum, and four millions in addition saved, by the consequent reduction of the four and five per cents would be applicable to the service of the year, which eighteen millions per annum is more than the national expenditure.

The collection of forty-four millions of taxes to pay the interest of the funded debt is the subject that calls for the primary attention of the Legislature. I have supposed that eighteen millions per annum may be taken off in taxes, and if I enumerate a few of the leading articles, which I know plead strenuously for a reduction, the families of Great Britain will *feel sensibly* the force of my arguments—the distressed population will lend a willing ear to a project which, by *simply* giving a faculty to the *mode* of transfer of funded property, appears to be capable of annihilating the following taxes:—

Duty on Salt	£1,500,000
Coals	1,000,000
Tea	1,500,000
Coffee	1,50,000
Beer	3,000,000
Malt	1,500,000
Hops	100,000
Candles	800,000
Soap	500,000
Tobacco (to induce its culture in England)	1,000,000
Window lights	2,500,000
Iron	300,000
Stamps (particularly those on legal proceedings)	4,650 000,
	£18.000,000

Would not this be in effect *superseding the Poor's Rates?*—These are powerful pleadings.—Where are those who unkindly oppose a barrier to the introduction of these comforts? Whose interests are invaded by the introduction of Debentures? I knew the subject to be so important, that I called on those who could discover an error (if I had committed one)—*practical men* to show what ill effect could be produced by a Gentleman (of Liverpool, for instance,) changing his 3300 Consols, into three one thousand and three single hundred Debentures. In my appeal to *practical* men, I beg leave to observe, that so far from soliciting *only* the aid of the Gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange, I referred to the public at large, and intreated a free discussion by the public. Your very reproofs, Mr. Editor, would be esteemed by me; and I should be unworthy your notice, if I did not, at this time, acknowledge the advantage I have received from your editorial remarks in *The Farmer's Journal.*

The introduction of Debentures would not be compulsory; it would merely be granting a permissive faculty; and if only a fiftieth part of the National Debt was so transposed, it would add wealth and comfort to the languid energies of the nation.

Suppose the plan should not have *all* the effect I have anticipated, yet the increased demand for Stock must occasion an *advance* in the price, which would render proportionally unnecessary the purchases of the Commissioners for the Liquidation of the National Debt. For that fund is *solely* established to keep up the prices—and if not employed in the purchase of Stock, it *must* resolve itself into the annual supplies, and the same amount of taxes may be taken off!

I am not interested in a rise of the Stocks, and I may assert, without being chargeable with any sinister design, that I believe if the plan of Debentures is carried into effect, such would be the demand that would be made for them from distant parts, that the price of Consols would statedly be near 100. They were about that price 23 years since, and I affirm the debt is not *virtually* larger *now* than it was *then*—the Commissioner's Fund acting as a counterpoise.

I feel I have done wrong in urging objections and answering them myself. If I had waited replies, I should have obtained a more decisive victory.

WILLIAM DUNN.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COMMERCE--CROPS—MARKETS--MANUFACTURES, &c.

The late glorious change in the weather, has created a scene of industrious bustle throughout this County, and the landscape in all directions prsents a continued view of moving industry in every field, the humble gleaner and the hardy labourer being alike chéerfully employed in gathering the abundant produce of the land, beneath the smiling canopy of a propitious sky. For this important change, the warmest gratitude of man is due to that Being,—

"Who pours abundance o'er the flowing field.'

(*Hereford Journal.*)

Since our last publication, the weather has been as propitious as the warmest friend of his country could desire; and reaping, mowing, and carrying to the garner, have been the continued and cheering employments of the agriculturists through the whole of this fertile district. With the exception of late sown and cold lands, there will not, in all probability, be more than a very trifling portion of the crops in Shropshire and the adjacent parts of England and North Wales standing at the close of the current week. The produce of the present harvest is fine in quality, and exceedingly abundant. Samples of beautiful new wheat were exhibited in our market on Saturday.—*Salopian Journal.*

[*The Morning* Sept. 11

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Last night the Theatre was lighted up, in order to prove the effect of the changes and new decorations. The *coup d' œil* of the hall, or audience part of the Theatre, is much improved by the softening down of the mass of green which offended the eye, in the dead space between the circle of boxes and the stage. In another year we hope to see that space fully occupied, by rounding the boxes entirely on to the procenium. There is a greater harmony in the tone of the colour and gilding, and the whole of this part of the Theatre is more briliant than heretofore, but we wish the green had been entirely removed. Behind the scenes a most useful alteration has taken place. By building a new scene room, not only has space been obtained behind the wings, but in processions, and for perspective, by a large opening in the centre of the new room, the stage may be extended to the depth of 140 feet or more. The chief change, however, for the public is the lightening of the Boat (as the stage lamps are called), and the light behind the wings, with gas. The blaze of light is beautiful. It throws a clearness on the face of persons on the stage, which cannot fail to make the expression more marked; and we understand that the light can be made free from all undulation, as well as to have a warm glow or a pure white, as the one or the other may be prefered. Another change is the transformation of the superb saloon into a Chinese Pavilion, which is more likely to attract admiration from its novelty than from its achitectural taste. Those who admire the *Whim Wham* at Brigthon must be gratified with these Chinese Temples. That they are well adapted to the purpose for which they are erected, we readily admit, for they are likely to attract and to accommodate the half-price frequenters of the Theatre, and may conveniently serve to withdraw from the lobbies the Loungers, whose noise so frequently interrupts the performance. By this new erection the half-price frequenters are to be admitted at one, into this series of Temples, illuminated with opaque lanterns, instead of being doomed to wait in the lobby below. To this contrivance, the Theatre has been induced to have resort, because Covent Garden had an anti-room for the same purpose, and thereby had an advantage over its neighbour. The stairs are extremely well contrived, and do not in any degree deface the entrance hall of the building; but last night the lantherns had not sufficient power. The place was too dark, and must have the assistance of clearer lamps. The company admitted to view the alterations last night was numerous, and much suprize and admiration were expressed.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

(*By a Correspondent*)

This object of scientific research has hitherto been vainly sought through a succession of ages; and, indeed, if we give full credence to the definition which has been made of it, that it is seeking for a power which shall be greater than itself, since a certain portion of friction, however small, must necessarily attend every compound mechanical operation likely to produce it, all future endeavours to attain this scientific plaything must be equally fruitless, at least in this branch of the sciences. But, however hopeless the attainment of this object may be in mechanics, it is not, therefore, an impossibility, but it may at last be found to have the principles of existence in some other department of them. In hydrostatics, for instance, the works of nature are in some instances governed by laws peculiar to themselves. The wonderful properties of the hydrostatic paradox are well known, and have been minutely investigated, probably in all their present existing relations; but in the syphon, the world in igeneral seems to have been contented with assigning it its usual office of decanting liquors, probably as not conceiving it fitted for a higher and more important sphere of action, amongst the multifold concerns of human life. Some highly important discoveries, however, which have lately been made by the Patentee of the Hydrostatic Ship, relative to its use, in conjunction with other apparatus, in propelling a vessel in navigation, serve also to develope its faculties and pretensions as a candidate for the attainment of this scientific curiosity. As it is always good policy in the ivy to twine round the oak, he has subjoined short extracts from superior authorities, illustrative of the principles on which the proposed combination is founded, for the benefit of such as have not given a previous attention to the subject, so that every one may form his own judgment concerning it. In the new arrangement of the Hydrostatic Ship, the lower apartment is devoted solely to the use of the crew in working the hydraulic and mechanic engines which navigate the vessel: this deck is 10 feet high, above which is a water-chamber, formed for the reception of the supplies of water from all the various engines, and to return it again upon the great water-wheels working below. Now a syphon being planted in this chamber, and carrying its contents 28 feet high in its shorter leg, will produce a longer leg of 33 feet, throwing its water upon the quadrant float of a water-wheel 10 feet in diameter; and as falling through a vacuum, all the air within it being necessarily expelled previous to its action, it of course gravitates towards the earth with accelerated velocity, the laws of which are also explained below. Collaterally with the use of the syphon in this manner, the Patentee has also invented a Syphon Pump, worked also by a novel species of mechanism in this department, by which, as judging from Ferguson's Hydraulic Tables, compared with the superior powers possessed by this engine, there is little doubt but that a man af ordinary strength would be able to give a pressure of 5000lbs. in a minute with the two syphons in combination; but, leaving this out of the question for the present, if we suppose the wheel to work only the pistons of a common pump, the water has only to ascend 10 feet, while it falls again with an accelerated velocity equal to 64 feet; so that, when the power transcends the resistance four times, making a liberal allowance for friction, this furnishes a better prospect of attaining this long desired curiosity than any we have ever yet had!! If this prove not sufficient, we will put forth our strength still further, and oppose an accelerated fall of water equal to 144 feet, instead of the present 64, to the resistance occasioned by its being raised 27 feet. This may readily be done, as it is only causing the syphon to take its bearing from a cistern formed in the roof of the vessel, which will be 17 feet heigher, as calculating the hight of the middle deck as 10 feet, and the upper one at 7, as it is to be presumed, the syphon, being 17 feet nearer to the top of the atmosphere, will make no great difference in an operation, for which we have already allowed 5 feet within compass, and its operation then comprehends the space assigned to third degree.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—September 23*

TRIAL OF A LIFE-BOAT.—On Thursday last, Lieutenant E. Thrackston, R. N. exhibited before a number of merchants and ship-owners of this city, the buoyant properties of his newly invented life-boat, which we are happy to say, exceeded the most sanguine expectations it previously entertained. Its other peculiar qualities and advantages are to be tried in a few days in King-road. The extreme length of the boat exhibited is 21 feet, beam 6 ft. 6 inches, and is rowed with ten oars, double backed. It is constructed with canvas, in lieu of plank, (which possesses an advantage over plank, wants no butt-ends to be stoved in case of accident) and has cork bilge floats, which may be applied as life-buoys, to throw out in cases where men may be washed overboard from a wreck, with a large fender round the boat, and which, from its elasticity, is capable of repelling any violent concussion. Without having recourse to the precarious assistance of air-tubes, Mr. Thrackston has succeeded in gaining so much upon the water-line, that the boat (by the introduction of eight valves) discharges herself down to the thwarts, a space of nine inches. She has a canvas cover, contrived in such a way as to possess the advanges of a deck, at the same time keeping the men dry, without being an incumbrance to their rowing. The keel is the last thing that goes on the boat, and is so contrived by the stem and stern parts working, together with the elasticity of the timbers, which are sawn out of a straight piece of oak, and moulded into form by steam, that it is conceived impossible that the boat can ever be stoved. She took on board 30 persons, when filled with water up to the valves, and had 28 standing on one gunwale, without the least danger of upsetting. Upon an emergency 60 persons might be stowed within her. She rows well and light on the oars when thus filled, and turns with great rapidity in her length. Boats may be built on a similar construction to any shape, and from the light, but very efficient materials of which they are composed, Lieutenant Thrackston is convinced, from the experiments which he has made, that if generally adopted, they would be found fully to answer every common purpose of an appendage to a vessel, besides possessing the invaluable advantages of a life-boat.—*Bristol Observer.*